

TONOPAH HAS PRODUCED \$63,602,132.85

And Paid Total Dividends of \$18,149,258

Production, 1913, = \$10,016,968.19 Dividends, = 1913, \$2,953,482

Tons Extracted, 1913, = 634,667 Total Pay Roll, 1913, = \$3,120,000

ELY MAN NOMINATED
FOR REGISTER OF LANDS

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Wilson has nominated John F. Ely to be register of the land office at Elko and Ashley, and G. Dawley of Elko, receiver of public lands, Elko.

Nye County
Makes Good
During 1913

Among the mines of Nye county the production has not kept pace with development at Tonopah, as litigation, mill construction and reorganization has held several projects in check. At Manhattan the leasing era was terminated through the production of three combinations seeking to absorb all the best-paying properties in projects contemplating an era of steam-shovel development and consolidation of all the mills in the district under three controls. In the negotiations a slight hitch occurred which caused some delay which reacted on the remainder of the camp and, until this is settled, there will probably be a period of enforced idleness, but it is the calm before the storm, for when the reconstruction period arrives it will bring a more hopeful and profitable state of affairs for all concerned. The Big Four mill was started this year, but shut down last month to allow for several changes in the treatment of ore. The Brady mill is being changed also.

The southern end of Nye county has seen the Pioneer district brought out of the courts and the installation of a milling plant, in charge of a robust company, capable of handling the enormous bodies of ore exposed in the workings of the mine that at one time was so phenomenally rich as to promote a stampede from Goldfield. Litigation ensued and it is only now that the investors are beginning to see daylight ahead.

One of the most remarkable discoveries of the year was at Willow Creek, where two camps have been established. One is at the gold center, where high-grade was opened in a tunnel by prospectors from Ely and a small shipment of high-grade was extracted and marketed. This is reported to have yielded \$5000 from a shipment of a few sacks. For the quarter ending September the Willow Creek Mining company, now controlled by George Wingfield, and operating a silver property, received \$768.23 from a shipment of seven tons. Three other shipments followed this in October, aggregating thirty tons, and the returns are relatively the same.

At the camp of Clifford one shipment is reported that ran over a dollar a pound. The actual returns from this showed receipts of \$11,082.75 from 8930 pounds of ore. The charges against this shipment ran so high as to be prohibitory from the standpoint of the owners, and arrangements are now being made to install

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Beginning with the Tonopah Mining company, the parent mine of the camp, there is not a solitary exception to the progress of the past year. Every mine and prospect has made advances and the forecasts of experienced men point to the coming of at least three new producers during 1914. There is no gainsaying the fact. One might as well gild refined gold as to dwell on the material development as shown by the accompanying figures, that appear for the first time in the history of Tonopah. They tell the story that excels the brightest dreams of avarice and bring the camp into a realization of possibilities that even now are only in the making.

GROWTH OF PRODUCTION.

From an annual production of \$254,231, in 1901, the output has grown by leaps and bounds until this year it has attained a total of \$31,576,062. This development has been steady, with the exception of 1903, when the production fell from \$3,772,531 in 1902 to the comparatively insignificant total of \$162,650. This was due to the suspension of leasing, the building of the railroad and the holding back of ores that the owners might save the difference between the cost of animal transportation and the railroad charge. Next year the mines began to show their contents, and from this stage on there has been unvarying improvement.

THE HIGH-GRADE STAGE.

Tonopah was conceived during an era of high-grade excitement.

Healthy and Steady Growth

To the Tonopah Daily Bonanza:

The healthy and steadily continued growth of Tonopah is shown by the production of, during 1913, some 120,182 ounces of gold and 11,978,540 ounces of silver (nearly 20 per cent of the silver produced in the United States during the year), as against the production in 1912 of 112,642 ounces of gold and 11,927,726 ounces of silver.

The ore reserves of the camp, as a whole, are, it is believed, greatly increased over the similar reserve tonnage of a year ago, and it would seem that the 1913 production, the largest in the history of the camp, would be still further augmented in 1914 and future years.

F. BRADSHAW.

when the surface showing drove men into a frenzy with thoughts of picking up fortunes from the forbidding looking outcroppings that stamped the universe and brought ten thousand men to the new Eldorado.

No idea of the thrilling days of 1901 and 1902 can be gleaned by the men and women of today. Tonopah ores, after a haul of sixty miles to Sodaville, and a long, expensive haul by rail to the smelters in California, Utah, Washington and Oregon, netted \$50 to \$150 a ton. Every railroad was congested with these shipments, and the smelters begged for a surcease of consignments. For once in the history of smelting the industry was clogged and the companies begged and importuned the leasers at Tonopah to withhold shipments they could not treat. Ore by the shipload went from San Francisco to Everett, Wash., and was there dumped on the docks to lie for months without even a watchman to protect their content. The latter was perfectly safe, as there was no means of reducing or extracting and the ore was worthless as booty. At Tacoma a mountain of ore 125x150 feet was piled in the smelter yards.

CARS CHAINED TO TRACKS.

Railroads ordered an embargo on all Tonopah ores, and at a score of stations along the Southern Pacific cars loaded with ore from Tonopah were chained to the tracks and the chains locked and

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Predicts Several New Producers

To the Tonopah Daily Bonanza:

Developments during the year 1913 in the western part of the camp of Tonopah have been of a very satisfactory nature, and would seem to indicate that a new era of very great importance has been brought into existence.

I expect to see several new producing mines developed in this portion of the camp during the year 1914, which will help to make the production of the camp for that year substantially greater than the record production for the year just closed.

JOHN G. KIRCHEN.

NOBLEMAN KILLS WIFE
AND HER PARAMOUR

By Associated Press.

GRAETZ, Germany, Dec. 20. Count Mielzynski, a millionaire Polish nobleman and member of the German parliament, shot dead his wife and nephew, when he found them together in her room.

Year's Growth
In All Lines
Of Business

The growth of Tonopah has been one of wonderful activity during the past year. On the surface this is not evident at a glance, but figures secured from the best authorities present this matter in a concrete form that cannot be controverted.

The postoffice shows an increase of \$29,823.50 in issued money orders and a gain of \$8813.93 in paid orders. From the sale of stamps, box rents, etc., the gain was \$1030.79. Postal savings deposits are \$75,442.

Enrollment in the public schools is 525, against 375 at the close of the spring term of 1913.

The payroll of the camp is estimated at \$260,000 a month, of which \$196,188 is paid to 1402 miners. The payroll of the town, railroads, prospects not included in the table, and other industries, is fully \$70,000.

Building was more active than at any previous time since 1905, the improvements aggregating \$125,000, without taking into consideration the cost of additions and improvements to mines and mills, which would more than double the estimate.

Consumption of water has increased 160,000 gallons daily and the water company of Tonopah has expended \$20,000 for improvements. The daily service now calls for 350,000 gallons.

The gas company has been taxed to keep pace with demands for fuel and light, and an idea of the growth of this business, which is essentially a domestic supply, may be gleaned from the fact that the consumption for November, 1913, was 888,000 cubic feet, against 300,000 cubic feet in November, 1912. This company expended \$10,000 in improvements this year.

To give the mines and small consumers of Tonopah an adequate service that was taxed to the limit last year, the Nevada-California Power company paid out \$15,000 and added 2000 horsepower. This is being increased monthly at a rate that promises to call for more rapid extensions of the system in this district.

Telephone service may be classed with the luxuries, and the extension of the local system by changing the trunk lines from 50-wire cables to 100-wire cables, and the addition of thirty new subscribers, reflects undoubted prosperity.

In the matter of sewers, the local company expended \$2500 for laying new mains.

The population of the camp is conservatively estimated at 6000, of which 1500 were added during 1913.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL FACTS ABOUT THE MINES

NAME OF MINING COMPANY	Capital	Capital Stock Issued	Average	No Dividends Paid	Dividends Paid—1912	Dividends—Total Paid	No. Mills	No. Shafts	Depth Working Shafts		Lateral Development, Feet	Total Development, Feet	Amount Ore Extracted, 1913	Average Value Per Ton	Men Employed	Monthly Pay Roll
									No. 1	No. 2						
Tonopah Mining	\$1,000,000	1,000,000	130	33	\$1,050,000	\$11,100,000	1	100	1,500	700	130,000	135,100	168,330	\$18.00	300	\$40,000.00
Belmont	1,500,000	1,500,000	121.88	19	1,650,000	5,618,092	1	120	1,694	1,129	69,794	72,617	165,561	21.82	343	52,000.00
Tonopah Extension	1,000,000	943,433	236.70	8	165,058	518,832	1	30	1,055	952	64,000	6,607	54,618	14.47	180	25,500.00
West End	2,000,000	1,788,486	184	1	88,424	—	1	20	800	800	35,037	36,637	120,323	20.62	113	15,600.00
Montana	1,000,000	998,942	190	—	—	530,000	1	40	865	—	82,497	83,362	52,000	15.00	120	15,000.00
MacNamara	1,500,000	1,500,000	20	1	43,999	—	1	10	800	—	3,984	4,784	27,649	10.34	120	15,000.00
Midway	1,250,000	1,068,863	50.88	5	—	250,000	—	—	835	1,200	38,903	40,938	1,950	23.50	30	8,000.00
Jim Butler	2,000,000	1,645,221	271.29	—	—	—	—	—	625	—	32,000	32,625	20,566	20.02	40	3,712.75
Tonopah Merger	1,500,000	1,168,200	205	—	—	—	—	—	1,170	—	5,600	6,770	11,647	17.24	40	6,000.00
Halifax	2,000,000	1,739,000	81.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,734	800	4,072	6,606	1,263	17.89	43	6,150.00
North Star	1,000,000	1,000,000	46.4	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	—	3,228	4,478	9,780	22.00	35	4,000.00
Mizpah Extension	1,250,000	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	9,000	10,000	—	—	12	1,750.00
Rescue	1,500,000	1,500,000	80	—	—	—	—	—	800	—	3,389	4,189	—	—	12	1,470.00
Gipsy Queen	1,250,000	1,204,135	53	—	—	—	—	—	1,125	—	1,450	2,575	—	—	11	1,505.25
Cash Boy	2,000,000	1,600,000	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	1,175	—	—	1,175	—	—	—	—
Victor	1,500,000	1,250,000	125	—	—	—	—	—	1,175	—	—	1,175	—	—	14	4,000.00
Monarch Pittsburg	1,500,000	—	35.31	—	—	—	—	—	1,122	—	2,400	3,522	—	—	8	1,700.00
Umatilla	1,500,000	1,425,000	80	—	—	—	—	—	1,225	—	2,930	4,155	—	—	10	1,500.00
Great Western	1,500,000	1,100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,028	—	320	1,348	—	—	6	700.00
Wisconsin Tonopah	1,000,000	600,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	147	—	—	4	200.00
Buckeye Belmont	2,000,000	739,454	120	—	—	—	—	—	1,200	—	1,650	2,850	—	—	12	1,750.00
Buckeye Eagle	1,000,000	148,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	125	—	—	—	—
New Golden	1,500,000	1,000,000	20	—	—	—	—	—	935	—	800	1,735	—	—	4	250.00
Totals					\$2,953,482	\$18,149,258	7	7320	23,385	5,581	491,054	522,920	634,667		1,402	\$196,188.00

The Tonopah Mining company operates five shafts, of which two are given in the foregoing table. Shaft No. 3 is 1100 feet, shaft No. 4, 800 feet, and shaft No. 5, 1000 feet deep, or 2900 feet, which is included in the total of development work.

Annual Value of Production of Tonopah Mines Since 1900

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	Total
Tonopah Mining	\$254,231.00	\$3,772,531.00	\$162,650.00	\$62,830.00	\$1,556,800.00	\$1,706,400.00	\$3,553,900.00	\$3,327,550.00	\$3,482,300.00	\$3,270,250.00	\$3,498,400.00	\$3,164,550.00	\$3,198,200.00	\$31,576,062.00
Belmont	—	—	—	—	347,500.84	544,793.70	886,436.01	1,146,894.71	2,507,320.66	3,410,927.41	3,215,554.61	3,613,208.32	3,613,208.32	16,608,099.80
Tonopah Extension	—	—	—	—	409,430.50	859,025.25	225,610.74	119,943.62	935,463.54	460,900.32	553,162.15	618,041.74	683,215.52	3,929,329.84
West End	—	—	—	—	10,422.96	69,478.27	18,679.05	125,827.75	292,818.39	338,061.54	304,526.69	770,876.23	569,836.03	2,500,526.91
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	89,281.65	169,458.82	446,986.95	135,058.84	27,250.00	252,437.00	285,790.66	285,790.66	1,406,273.92
MacNamara	—	—	—	50,261.58	315,584.57	203,841.27	185,336.04	524,873.45	539,884.97	764,728.90	758,983.35	826,523.98	780,000.00	4,950,018.11
Midway	—	—	—	—	219,548.16	325,086.63	160,518.93	209,628.00	147,063.10	87,593.97	65,689.80	20,924.10	45,825.00	1,281,874.69
Jim Butler	50,718.00	—	—	—	—	—	38,454.88	117,723.81	63,093.12	19,326.42	5,018.57	133,900.00	415,844.00	844,078.80
Merger	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,005.00	167,733.59	200,738.59
Halifax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,595.07	22,595.07
North Star	—	—	—	—	47,815.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234,720.00	282,535.12
Totals	\$304,949.00	\$3,772,531.00	\$162,650.00	\$678,561.58	\$2,907,102.15	\$3,797,906.77	\$5,068,935.65	\$5,741,900.16	\$5,907,610.07	\$7,583,240.65	\$8,623,957.97	\$9,035,812.66	\$10,016,968.19	\$63,602,132.85